On the principle of locking the stable alter the steed is stolen, the House of Representatives talked a little yesterday about the bill to increase the salaries. plain and tonic.

ALL hands in Congress are straining a point now to get through the mass of sale thing for Congress to do was to recognize the Kellogg government or to adopt a policyof masterly inactivity. The from this is to be crowded into a week. It is in the rush and crush that is always worked up just at the close of a session that most of the mischief is done. It would be better for Congress to sit three months longer if thereby this business to the most of the rush and crush the consensus to sit three months longer if thereby this business to the most of the rush above and the consensus the consensus to the consensus the cons months longer if thereby this business

CHARLESTON.

The Printing Frauds -- The House Refuses to Adopt Wulker's Report and Takes Time to Consider. (Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 28. After a two days' fight in the House on the reports of the Committee on the Printing Frauds, the whole thing was laid on the table to-day. They refused to adopt the majority report, and came near referthe fable to day. They the table to day. They steem majority report, and came near referring the matter to the Courts. They dread the thing worse than Satan does Holy water. It will likely remain tabled for some time. The House has agreed to adjourn on the 24th of March.

HENRY.

HENRY.

Would be remembered that a few years would be remembered that a few years would be the degain and again in favor of extending the term of Governor Bullock and his Legislature in Georgia for two years upon the ground that if that were not done society would be disturbed. It would not do for the great friend of the villain Bullock to be so alarmed or so cannal and again in favor of extending the term of Governor Bullock and his Legislature and again in favor of extending the term of Governor Bullock and his Legislature and again in favor of extending the term of Governor Bullock and his Legislature and again in favor of extending the term of Governor Bullock and his Legislature and grown and again in favor of extending the term of Governor Bullock and his Legislature and grown and again in favor of extending the term of Governor Bullock and his Legislature and grown and grown

WASHINGTON.

DISAGREEMENT OVER THE "FREE EX-CHANGE" AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Appropriations this morn-ing considered the Senate amendments to the posteffice appropriation bill, and agreed to non-concur in the amendment forbidding the transmission of all free matter so far as the same affects exchanges among newspapers. THE PACIFIC MAIL CORRUPTION.

Commodore Garrison was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day and testified that be did not know of any money having been spent to procure legislation for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but he had heard such rumors in the lobbies of the capital and at the motels. As to his own line, the Brazilian, he had never expended any money to in-duence the conduct of members or for sny other improper purposes.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, February 28 .- The Den ocratic State Central Committee to-day, published a call for a State Convention on May 1st, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer.
The dwelling house of Wm. Kelper.

near Owenton, Owen county, with most of its contents was destroyed by fire Sun-day night. Loss about \$23,000. No insur-

Last week three daughters of Esq Last week three daughters of Eding James Bishop, near Charleston, Trigg county, went to the field where their brother was burning brush. During the brother's absence the dress of one of the girls caught fire, and before he, alarmed by the girl was horribly crisped from head to toot. She died before a physician

could be brought to her.

The great diamond suit of Lent vs. Arnold was transferred to athe United States Court at Louisville and placed on the docket to-day.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery.

Sr. Louis, February 28.—Republican members of Legislature have drawn up and signed a memorial to the United States Senate, setting forth a history of the late investigation of charges of corruption in the recent Senatorial election of this State, declaring the testimony taken was next and provided in the recent Senatorial election of this State, declaring the testimony taken was next and provided in the recent Senatorial election of this State, declaring the testimony taken was next and provided in the recent Senatorial election of this State, declaring the testimony taken was next the propriate and testimony taken the propriate the p on was partial, unfair and totally unsatis sctory, that some important warmined and

The Mattress Factory Fire.

Boston, February, 20 -The remains of Lizzie Hank's and another girl, supposed to be Anna Donough, were taken from the ruins on Hanover Street fire to-day, the body of Miss Robb has not yet been The firemen are working as substitutes. The missing so far are three firemen and three girls. The injured firemen are still in a precarious condition,

Messrs. Hill, Trumbull, and Howe then reviewed in different turns the amendment that until a new election the Kellogg government shall be considered the logg government shall be considered the London, February 28.—The Great Eistern has now on board 2,587 miles of cable and the telegraph fleet with the additional cable, which is to be laid for the Anglo-American and French cable compared to the lines fixed by State laws.

Mr. Carpenter opposed the amendment, ditional cable, which is to be laid for the Anglo-A merican and French cable combination on board, will sail the last week in May, and it is expected the cable will be in working order before the first of July. The cable will be laid to Halifax and thence to New York.

The Wheeling Intelligencer.



VOL. XXI.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1873.

NO. 156.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer-(By the Western Union Line orthwest cor. of Main and M.

CONGRESS. SENATE.

Washington, February 27.—The de-bate on the Louisiana bill was resumed. Mr. Morton replied at length to Mr. Carpenter's argument particularly against the proposition that the McEnery government must be recognized. Unless Conabout the bill to increase the salaries. Farnsworth of Illinois denounced it as the work of a ring. His language was the work of a ring. His language was strously Iraudulent, as the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Carpenter, had admitted and to recognize it would be to set up a gross usurpation. The proper and only legislation before them before the ad-

months longer if thereby this dual care and could be transacted with due care and deliberation, than to dispatch it, as it is being dispatched, in as many days.

If you had the Senator from Indiana (Morton) had turned over a new leaf and would henceforth be more liberal in his treatment of the south, but tonight, he had shown that there was no night, he had shown that there was an night, he had shown that there was really supporting his views. There was really something imposing in the audacity of his something impained instance, that the Me-Enery government was supported only by a small faction in Louisiana, a state-ment for which he was unable to offer a particle of proof and which was contra dicted by all the facts in the case. The Senator from Indiana was shocked at the idea of putting the government of War-moth again in power in Louisiana, but it would be remembered that a few year

> scrupulous about reinstating Warmoth in the Governorship of Louisiana.

the Governorship of Louisiana.

Mr. Schurz then argued at length that the Kellogg government was utterly unrepublican and fraudulent. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections stated that in Louisiana there were two so-called governments—one a mere defacto government, and the other in a greater degree the dejure government. greater degree the dejure government. This being so, and the defacto government having been set up solely by Federal usurpation, the duty of Congress was plainly to undo that usurpation and make the dejure government the defacto government also. The President's last mes sage showed that he had discovered his mistake and wished Congress to help him out of the difficulty, and it was the duty

of Congress to make it easy for the President to retrace his false steps in this matter. If our free gov-ernment was to be maintained, these usurpations must be stopped. If the people of the south were expected to obey the laws we must ourselves respect the

laws.

Mr. Cole moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of taking up the sundry civil appropropriation bill. Lost, yeas

15 nays 24.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment

providing that until a new election can be held the Kellogg Government shall be recognized instead of the Government of Warmoth, which was legally in nowar which was legally in power Mr. Morton opposed ordering a new election. Even with this amendment he

would not under any circumstance assent to the principle of the bill reported by the majority of the committee.

Mr. Edmunds said that the people of Louisiana having had an election in form

l committee that on the face of the returns
McEnery was prima facie elected. Therefore, Congress, if it had been appealed to
at first, would have been obliged to recoginize that government as prima facie the
government of the State, and it was so
obliged still, its right and duty in the matter being in no way affected by the action
of the President. The President's action
was necessary and right under the circumstances, but the duty of deciding
deally rested not with the President, but

Louisiana Mr. Sherman did not care much whethwere not brought before the Committee and others not thoroughly examined and that money was used in the Senatorial contest, and asking the Senate to order an investigation concerning Louis V. Boggy.

BOSTON.

Mr. Sherman did not care much whether and the congress should necognize McKnery or Kellogg until the new election, but preferred Kellogg because the President had recognized him. The Warmoth government he regarded as out of the question.

Mr. Flanagan, who was on the floor, gave way to Mr. Morton, who made a motion to addourn.

notion to adjourn.

The Chairman (Mr. Ferry, of Mich.,
was sound asleep and had to be awakened

was sound asleep and had to be awakened by the Clerk to put the motion. The mo-tion to adjourn was lost. Mr. Flansgan resumed, and the ques-tion was then taken on the substitute of-fered by Mr. Hill, when it was lost—yeas 16, nays 25. The affirmatives were Dem-

Messrs. Hill, Trumbull, and Howe ther

House, in direct support from Washington. If such thing is to be done it is use less to argue. Farewell to all free elec-tions, if such usurpations are to be sus-tained. There was a State near here where the election frauds had been four-fold what they were in Louisiana. He was mortified that the President had par-

doned election repeaters convicted in Federal Courts. Mr. Carpenter said he would prefer the

ital. The whole question, hey would have the Kellogg government our weeks or four years. To save the goodle from usurpation by the government he made this compromise. He desired a fair, free election.

Mr. Thurman said he could not vote for this bill not only because he did not believe that Congress had any Constitution believe that Congress had any Constitution of the did not believe that Congress had any Constitution of the congress had any Constitution of the did not believe that Congress had any Constitution of the did not believe that Congress had any Constitution of the congres on elections, that the action of Judge Dur-rell was an unwarranted usurpation, the President sends a message that if we do not act he will continue to recognize the Kellogg Government. Let him take the responsibility. The amendment retaining sthe Kellogg Government in power until a new election, was then concurred in as

Ayes—Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry, of Michigan, Fianagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Morton,

Osborne, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, West, and Wilson—22.

NAYS—Bayard, Casserly, Hooper, Davis, Edwards, Goldthwaite, Hamilton

Mr. Bayard characterized the action of the President as outrageous. The Senator from Indiana, Morton, never made a
more audacious statement than when he
said Senators in this floor would sustain
Durrell's action. He, (Bayard) would

Alter various matters of no general imlike to see the lawyer that would endorse the outrageous usurpation of Durrell. Mr. Morton moved to lay the bill on the

Mr. Morton moved to lay the ont on the table. Lost; nays 19, aye 22.

The bill was then rejected. Ayes 18, noes 20. Boreman, Clayton, Conkling, Flanagan, Harlan, Lewis, Morton, Trumbull, and most all the Democratic Senators present voting against, with the exception of Machen, who voted affirmative.

The Sundry civil appropriation bill was

At 7:40 A. M., Friday morning adjourn ed till 10 o'clock.
Washington, February 28.—The Sen-

ate met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Cole called up the bill to make San Diego, Cala, a port of entry and it was

Mr. Robertson presented the credenitials of J. J. Patterson, Seustor elect trom South Carolina.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill appro-priating \$25,000 for the completion of the military road in New Mexico.

military road in New Mexico.

Mr. Morrell reported adversely on the bills to donate a certain public building to the State of Oregon, and the bills making appropriations for Government buildings at Topeka, Kansas, and Sacramento, Cal.

Mr. Pratt submitted a report from the committee of conference on the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the pension laws, which was concurred in. sion laws, which was concurred in.

the calendar, and the following fills pass-ed: Amending the act authorizing honor-ably discharged soldiers and sallors to acquire homesteads on public lands; a House bill authorizing the uso of third beer barrels and third stamps. At the expiration of the morning hour the Sun-day Civil Service Appropriation bill was acquire homesteads on public lands; a House bill authorizing the use of third beer barrels and third stamps. At the expiration of the moraing hour the Sunday Civil Service Appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment on last year's bill, forbidding the Globe from printing the debates of Congress after the 4th of March' with a contrast, which brought up the general subject of reporting and printing the debates; and after discussion an amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman for sending the work to the government printing office and was agreed to. At 5 p. M., the Senate' took recess until 7 p. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Hale, another member of the Committee (Mr. Sargent and the committee (Mr. Sargent and bank would rule that he had no road, the Chair would rule that he had no right to vote. The difference between his colleague on that committee (Mr. Sargent and the observation bills in due season. He had no doubt of it, and the committee had no had the committee had no had the committee had no had the committee had no doubt of it, and the committee had no astockholder in a national bank voting on a stockholder in a si

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor appropriation bill, with amendments. They strike out the section directing the Secretary of the Treasury to assume the control and management of the Louisville & Portland Oanal, in conformity with the terms of the Kentucky Legislature of March 28, 1873, and also omit the following items: \$25,000 for the Great Kanawhariver; \$15,000 for the Great Kanawhariver; \$15,000 for Secretary of the Harbor of Reinge, Lake Huron; \$16,000 for Ashtabula Harbor, peached. There has not been so shame-

whether it resulted Democratic or Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The bullian and the san francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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The bullian and the san francisco.

The bullian and will all standing the fall of our dawn.

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The caption bull 'we resumed, and the proportion bull 'we resulted and standing the fall of our dawn.

The appropriation of the proportion bull 'we resident and standing the fall of our dawn.

**The appropriation of the bullding by \$50,000

BY TELECRAPH, headquarters at the New Orleans Custom priation of \$1,000,000 for a public building at St. Louis. The appropriation of \$800,000 for the Boston post office site and repairs to post office building was agreed. The reduction of the appropriation for the Rock Island arsenal was not agreed o. An amendment providing for the rereservation was agreed to: also the appro-

for work done around the government in a single case and I doubt if the gentlepriation for completing the improvements around the public property in the District. The appropriation of \$50,000 for the connot vote for the bill unless with this rescited on the cital. The whole question was, whether they would have the Kellogg government lour weeks or four years. To save the people from usurpation by the government he made this compromise. He desired a fair, free election.

Mr. Thurman said he could not vote for this bill not only because he did not believe that Committees a constant that the country is appropriation of \$50,000 for the constant of \$

library of Congress was agreed to. The appropriation for the statue of Senator Baker of Oregon, was stricken out.

Mr. Cooper offered an amendment ap-

printing \$500,000 for public building at Nashville. Agreed to.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment to
reimburse to the City of Washington
\$160,000 for past expenditures on avenues.

Mr. Hamilton of Indiana, thought Kellog on the South was changed, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana were lost to the Anglo Saxon Mr. Casserly moved to lay it on the table and Mr. Sawyer withdrew it temporated as in the Committee of the Whole was respectively towards the South was changed, south Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana were lost to the Anglo Saxon was to the Casserly said the South was changed, amendment to make the concurred in the Mr. Casserly said the Casserly said the Mr. Casserly s

nays on concurring.
Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Mr. Hamlin

lution for the appointment of a Commit The Sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice that at the first opportunity he would move to take up the credentials of McMillan of Louisian.

The Sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice that at the first opportunity he would move to take up the credentials of McMillan of Louisian.

The deal propriation bill was the test up of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it, and in answer thereto by its jurisdiction part of Dilahay. Fermal action only expected this session. The resolution was adopted, and the conference report on adopted, and the conference report on the c

pension laws agreed to.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules so as to allow him to offer an amendment to the Legislative ap as an amendment to the Degislative ap-propriotion bill the bill reported by the Credit Mobilier Committee No. 3, relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad Com-pany. The rules were suspended and the bill allowed to be offered as amendment—

Yeas 186, nays 13.

The House then went into the Commit tee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair and resumed consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Execu

tive, and Judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Sargent took the floor and made a speech against the increase of salaries prefacing it with the remark that as there The Chairman decided that it was a fight the whole North, they could, if the Mational Government would not send not fight the whole North, they could, if the Mational Government would not send not fight the whole North, they could, if the Mational Government would not send not fight the whole North, they could, if the Mational Government would not send not fight the whole North, they could, if the Mational Government would not send not fight the whole North, they could, if the Mational Government would not send not fight the whole North, they could, if the Mational Government would not send not division.

The desid that there was no honesty in the proposition to increase the salary of members. They had sat here for two years under contract to receive \$5,000 a year, and now within the last two or three days of Congress they had voted an additional sum of an almost equal amount into their pockets. It was a moral wrong on the Treasury.

Mr. Hale, another member of the Committee on Appropriations, differed from his colleague on that committee (Mr. Sargent) as to the impossibility of getting through with all the appropriation bills because the sum of the salary of members and that of a stockholder of a nargent hand the proposition was finally negatived without the Kederal regiment which keeps up the Federal re brother's absence the dress of one of the Brother's absence the Brother's absenc

of Louisiana, where perhaps bloodshed had been already inaugurated, and they had got to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table where they had not been

e salary of the President. In view of the Constitutional restriction that the President which we shall not be increased during his term of office, he thought that a President who would sign a bill to increase his own salary ought to be increased. The work of the Without disposing of the Committee and House at 5 r. M. took a regess until 8 r. M. far a President who would sign a bill to increase his own salary ought to be increased. The work of the Whole, and Holman's amendment of the Committee and the Committee d ing items: \$25,000 for the Great Kanawas reports along the follows and selected in the follows of the Harbor of Reinge, Lake Huron; \$16,000 for Ashabula Harbor, Ohio; \$50,000 for White and St. Lawrence revers. They insert the following items: \$20,000 for Pentwater Harbor, Mich.; \$10,000 for Pentwater Harbor, Mich.; \$25,000 for Meiker's Island, Minu. The committee reduce the appropriation for improvements of the Mississippl river between the Mississip Mich.; \$35,000 for Meeker's Island, Minn.

The committee reduce the appropriation for improvements of the Cabinet and Judges of the Suprementation \$200,000 to \$100,000; for the Illinois river from \$200,000 to \$100,000; for the Illinois river from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

The appropriation bill was resumed. The appropriation for the improvement of the Cabinet and Judges of the Suprementation of the Illinois river from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

is enough for you. (Laughter.) I believe it is all you are worth. (Laughter.) I would not hear you for the balance of your life at that rate. (Loud Laughter.) Mr. Dickey—You never made \$5,000 in your life outside your salary as a inember of Congress. Mr. Stevenson—I have made \$100,000

man ever did the like.

Mr. Dickey—Then you looled your client. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stevenson—I do not know why the

gentleman from Pennsylvania, endeavors to inject nonsense into everything in this

bill was continued.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, offered an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Nye offered the Webb Australian subsidy bill as an amendment.

Mr. Stevenson made a point that it was in order and the Chair sustained the point of order. In order and the Chair sustained the point of order. An amendment providing for the point of order. An amendment providing for plans for a new building for the point of order. An amendment providing for plans for a new building for the favor of any claimant under the act of library of Congress was agreed to.

The Senste amendments in relation to the Court of Claims gave rise to considerable discussion. In the amendment to add his vote from aye to nay, moved to revided, that in rendering any judgment in day of any claimant under the act of library of Congress was agreed to.

The Senste amendments in detail. The first important amendments was that of increasing of the House and ought not to be permitted to proceed, and the Chairman sustained the point of order.

The Senste amendments in relation to the salaries of the President, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court Judges and members of Congress. The amendment was that of increasing of the House and ought not to be permitted to proceed, and the Chairman sustained the point of order.

The Senste amendments in relation to the calculation to the Court of Claims gave rise to consider.

Mr. Buller, of Mass., having changed his vote from aye to nay, moved to revolve and the root, and the House adjournment. The latter motion prevailed, and at 11:30 the House adjournment. the favor of any claimant under the act of The March 13, 1863, said Court shall find the nator mount due, and shall also find and state whether or not said claimant had proved that he rendered no aid or comfort to the rebellion, and where such claimant shall have failed to prove that he had not rendered such aid and comfort, no judgment of said Court shall be paid until

Judgment of said Court shall be paid until a special appropriation therefor shall be made by Congress.

Mr. Hale supported the amendment, and Messrs. Beck, Young, Shellabarger, Perce, Kerr, and Gardield opposed it.

The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment of importance was that in relation to the interest paid for the Pacific Railroad Company. The Committee on Appropriations recommen-

ommittee on Appropriations recommen ed a substitute for it as follows: The ded a substitute for it as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assignces on account of freight or transportation over their re-spective roads, of any kind to the amount After various matters of no general importance were disposed of, Mr. Blair, of Michigan, presented the conference report extensing for four years the Commissioners of Southern Claims. The extension limited the board to consider the claims already before it which number between 17,000 and 18,000. Agreed to Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a resolution for the swant the factor of the supportation over their respective roads, of any kind to the amount of the payment made by the United States issued to any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to reliminate the control of the payment made by the United States for interest upon the bonds of the United States issued to any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to reliminate the conference when the sum of the such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits

the same force and effect as in other cases of claims against the Government in said court, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court and both of said courts shall give such cause or causes

recedence of all other business.

Mr. Wood moved to amend the Committee's amendment by inserting after the word "assigns," the words, on and after first of January next. After long discussion the Committee

occeded to yote on the amendment offered by Holman. The proceedings were interrupted by making a point of order that Hooper was interested in the Union Pacific Railroad and therefore not entitl

The Chairman decided that it was a

onor. Speaker-It is a decision which the Chair has made without any knowledge of the fact, and therefor submits the ques-

tion of fact to the gentleman from Massa-

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, and Holman's amendment

unimportant particulars, was agreed to-yeas 101; nays, no count. Finally the committee's substitute was also adopted. There was a great deal of excitement and confusion over the question of an in-

crease of salaries, which was about to be reopened by amendments from the Com-mittee on Appropriations for the benefit of employees of the House, and which were to be tacked into the Butler amendment. The difficulty was avoided, however, by the abandonment of the proposed amendments, and the committee rose and reported the bill.

cut off debate on the separate amend-nents, but he was prevented by loud calls

ments, but he was provided in the rules did not to order.

The motion to suspend the rules did not prevail, the vote being yeas 68, nays 63. The vote was not two-thirds in the affirmthe amendments in detail. The first im

Excitement Over the Action of the Senate .- Threatening Aspect of Affairs. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28 .- There is a

good deal of excitement in this city to-lay, on account of the action of the Juited States Senate on the Louisiana question. The disappointment among ne citizens was general. The hungry nd expectant seckers of places were vio-nt in their denunciation, but the better lass gave expression only to gloomy prebodings of the future, predicting further demoralization of society and serious injury to commercial interests. The friends of the Kellogg government are gratified over-this partial victory, but many of them had hoped for something more decided. The efforts of some of the nembers of both Legislatures to effect ach a compromise as shall form a new Legislature seem probable, but the best ann regularly elected on both sides are men regiminy elected both sites are still continued, but apparently with less prospects of success than a few days ago. What to do to satisfy the colored men is really the problem most difficult to solve. Kellogg, as well as the Fusionist Legisla-ture, undoubtedly desire and hope for a

compromise.

The meeting advertised to be held in support of McEnery to-night, in Lafay-ette Square, was a success. About 3,000 people assembled, and though very demonstrative, unanimously approved of the sentiments condemning the Kellogg Government and the National Government. The speakers said it was the in-Government and the National Government. The speakers said it was the intention to force a decision, and if the National Government aided the Kellogg administration the people of Louisians would not resist with arms, but submit like a man bound hand and foot. The most intemperate speech of the evening was made by Gen. George Sheridan, well known in the North as a Republicant she with the complained that no steps had been taken to divert from the United States the tide of English and Irish emigration. like a man bound hand and foot. The was made by Gen. George Sheridan, well known in the North as a Repub-can stump speaker, and in Louis-iana as the carpet bagger, who made a fortune out of the office of tax collector, to which office he was appointed by Warmoth, but being thrown out of office by the fortunes of politics, he appears as the champion of the people of the State,

declared the report of this state.

1. That the McEnery government is the dejure government of this State.

2. That the McEnery government could and can, at its option, displace in ten days any and all antagonistic organizations experiment of the United States.

The government of the United States.

4. That this creating, fostering and maintaining powers thus exercised by the United States Government, in behalf of this usurping government, is grossly illegal and unwarrantable,

Therefore be it resolved by the people Louisiana in mass meeting asse 1st. That the conclusion arrived at iron these facts, admitted by the Senate committee, is preposterous, illogical and an insult to the confidence placed by people in the good faith and political integrity of that committee, and we dissent from the conclusion that Louisiana has not a govof the Sundry Civil Appropriation Dill.

The following new amendment was agreed to: Appropriating \$600,000 to replace the worn and mutiated bank notes.

A bill was passed legalizing the homestee of soldiers and sallers, not exceeding 160 acres each within the limits of railroad lands.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Mr. Chandler, from the Sundays.

A bill was passed legalizing the home-once and took up a land grant bill.

Mr. Hooper stated that he was indicated that the was indicated that the was indicated that the was indicated that the Union Pacific onclusion that Louisiana has not a government republican in form, as a violent can be conclusion that Louisiana has not a government republican in form, as a violent can be conclusion that Louisiana has not a government republican in form, as a violent can be conclusion that Louisiana has not a government republican in form, as a violent can be conclusion that Louisiana has not a government republica

speak for myself and you too I believe it Wilson's amendment, modified in some the officers of the government we believe to have been legally elected, then we sol-e emply protest against the perpetuation of the Kellogg usurpation, which we know to have been conceived in Iraud and in-

to have been conceived in Iraua and in-famy, and established through perjury and misrepresentation.

5th. In the name of the people of this Commonwealth so long disgraced by political adventurers and dishonest legislation and oppression, we ask either the withdrawal of that Federal protection by which alone the spurious and illegal usurpation of Kellogg sustained the end reported the bill.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, then supremacy, or else that our State be placed under martial law, pending a new reconstruction by the Federal Government. that our legal Government may assert its

FOREIGN.

Proclamation from Don Carlos .- He

Appeals to the Regular Army.

BAYONNE, Feb. 18.—Infante Alphonse other of Don Carlos, has issued a proc brother of Don Carlos, has issued a proc-lamation in his behalf, calling on the soldiers of the regular army to join the Carlists and office an advanced rank. Ad-vices from Pompeluna to the 27th, com-ing through Carlist channels, represent that Chief Ollo and Dorregarray have effected a junction of their forces before the town, which is seriously shreatened. panic prevails among; the citizens and there is discord between the regular troops and volunteers. A detachment of troops, destined for the relief of Pompe-lum, halted at Irun, refused to proceed and finally deserted their colors. The Carlists claim that they have now a total force of 35,000 men in the field.

ROME.

The Pope Receives an American Deputation.

ROME, February 28 .- The Pope to day received a deputation of citizens of the United States. Mr. Glover of New York would always pray for a country so par-ticularly blessed with fertility of soil and industrious inhabitants, and he would ever pray for an increase of its blessinge. He hoped, however, that material things would not become the sole affection of American people, for excessive love of

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 28 .- In the House of Commons to-day, Julian Goldsmidt gave notice that on Monday next he should ask the Government whether it was true that the actual-losses of the United States were \$2,500,000 less than United States were \$2,500,000 less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American Government would remit that amount.—The reading of the question was followed by cheers. The House then went into the Commitgration.

Donald Dalrymple seconded the mo-tion, saying that he hoped some effort would be made to develop the resources of Canada. Viscount Berry opposed the appoint

ment of a select committee. It would be unwise to dictate to colonies how to man-age their own affairs. Nearly all of the lonies had agents here, whose object it

was to encourage emigration.

The motion was finally negatived with-

and can, at its option, displace in ten days any and all antagonistic organizations except the government of the United States.

3. That a spurious organization known as the Kellogg government exists solely by force of Federal authority through the Courts and military, without which it could not stand.

THE LATEST NEWS.

-The steamers America, Victoria and -The efforts to settle the strike in South

—The Russian government denies the report of a socialistic insurrection in Val-hynia and Podolia. —A dispatch from Paris neverts that a reconciliation has been effected between Montpensits and ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. Prince Alphonso is to marry the daughter of the Duke, who will assume

—A report is current at Berlin that the Great Powers of Europe have resolved to postpone the recognition of the Republic of Spain for the present. -A Scranton dispatch says that on on —A Scranon dispatch says that on of Thursday, morning the caving in of a portion of the surface over Mount Pleasant os-coal mine caused a temporary stoppage of the work in the mine and ondangered several ph.

-Snow fell to a great depth Thursday in the north of France. Railways were blocked and mails delayed.

-At a meeting of the British Colonial Annexationists held in New York, on Thursday, it was announced in letter few received from all the principal cities of the Canada, that the cause of Annexation ell as was spreading rapidly among the people. —A gasoline explosion Thursday at Bryan, near Philadelphia resulted in the complete distruction by fire of the res dence of R. A. Tilgburn. Loss \$20,000.

-Leonard Greenwalt, a blacksmith

who had recently suffered slight aberra-tion on account of an injury to his head, died of exposure at Dayton Thursday night. -The trial of Ransom B. Briggs for the which the same rules were suspended to day.

The question was discussed by Messrs.

The trial of Ransom B. Driggs of the general government, we claim, acy of the general government of the murder of Lewis A. King and E. J.

Palmer in April, 1869, resulted at Glora wood in a verdict of not guilty. The case excited great interest and is regarded too of federal favor. But if, it be the as one of the most important ever tried in determination of Congress to set uside lows.

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The Hodge Defalcation-The Prose-cution Abandoned.

(Washington, February 28.—Attorney General, Williams has directed the U. S. District Attorney, Blass, to enter a notic protecut in the case of James A. Pallamas proseque in the case of James A. Pallamns and Eugene J. Jackson, brokers, indicted for alleged complicity with the defaulting Paymaster, Hodge, on the ground that the statutes of the United States relative to embezzlements do not cover the offen ses of persons not United States officers

LAKE SHORE AND TUCCARAWAS VAL LARE SHORE AND TURCARAWAS VAL-LEY R. R.—There is to be a special meet-ing of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway. Company at the office of the Company, No. 18 Case Bullzing, Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1ath day of March next, at which meeting the stockholders will be required to vote upon the question of extending the Southern terminus of its railroad; also, to authorize the issuing of bonds by the Company and the execution of a second mortgage upon its railroad and property, to secure the payment thereof. If it is decided at that payment thereof. If it is decided at that meeting to extend the railroad south of Uhrichsville, we may soon look for lively times among the towns along the proposed routes in Harrison and Belmont counties.—Tuscarawas Coronicle.

The syndicate has decided to reduce the amount of the call of five-twenties to be issued to-day, from \$100,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The reason of this is that there are only about ten millions of these bonds in this country, and the American; subscriptions for the new bonds amount to about twenty-five millions. The syndicate has already applied to the Treasure department for permission to pay for new-bonds in 5 20%, of 1864, when desirable. This would prevent a drain of cash gold in ease of failure to secure in this country enough bonds of 1862 to ney this country enough bonds of 1862 to ney this country enough bonds of 1862 to pay the subscriptions.

THE Civil Service would not be better ed any by a general increase of salaries, nor would office-holding be made any more honorable. Office-holding is suffi-ciently honorable already it those who old the offices will make it so, and there is no sort of trouble in the people obtain-ng good public servants at the present rate of pay. If Congress had not set the outrageous example of increasing the pay of its own members time and again, there would be but little ground for this constant clamor for a general increase.— Indianapolis Journal.

THE Christian Leader finds it the "most obscure of pozzles how such a monster of depravity as Mr. Ames is now represented to be could have enjoyed so long the intimate friendship of so many spotless men, and wrought upon their affections." We suppose the solution of this obscure puzzle is to be found in the fact that American the bag." If they had known that he also kept a "little memorandum book," they would have been more cautious in their intimacy and more charry in their affections.—Cin. Commercial.

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